Chicago Tribune.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST MILITARY SITUATION.

THE GREAT FLEET HAS ARRIVED OFF WILMINGTON N. C.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT YESTERDAY.

FROM NASHVILLE--THE DEFEAT OF HOOD TOTAL--THE REBELS CONFESS IT.

Sherman's Great March --Interesting Further Details.

WASHINGTON, SPRINGFIELD, AND INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

From Cairo, Memphis, New Orleans, and the Gulf.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch--Highly Important News.

FROM THE GREAT FLEET.

It has Arrived off Wilmington--A Dispatch from Gen. Grant.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22--11:30 p. m.

The following is received in a dispatch from General Grant to the Secretary of War, dated City Point, December 22d:

The Richmond papers just in say an official dispatch from Wilmington, dated yesterday (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock a. m., says that the advance of the enemy's fleet arrived off that point during the night. "Over thirty steamers are now assembling, and more are following."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military, General, and Meteorological News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The mail is now running regularly between Springfield and Fort Smith, through the rebels are numerous on the west side of the Arkansas line. The telegraph to Fort Smith is being repaired. Our cavalry are looking for bands of rebels lately reported in that vicinity. A band of guerillas made their appearance near Benton on the 19th, stealing horses.

Capt. Turner of Commerce of the enrolled Missouri militia, with 80 men, pursued them to Little River, 35 miles, killed one of the robbers and captured two horses. The rest of the marauders escaped.

The rebel Major Enoch O. Wolf, who was to have been shot in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, was remitted by the President, and now lies in the Gratiot street hospital in a precarious state of health, and with his reason unsettled by a contemplation of his impending doom.

A triple execution of condemned guerillas is to take place to-morrow at Rolla.

The weather is very cold. The river is gorged opposite the upper end of the city, and about 18 inches below. The intervening space is comparatively free from ice, but only ferry boats are running.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Brig. Gen. John A. Dix, yesterday asked to be relieved of his command. No action on the request is yet known to have been taken.

All trains leaving Washington yesterday afternoon and to-day, were heavily loaded with crowds going home for the holidays.

The amount of suspended requisition on Secretary Fessenden, laid on the table this morning, was upwards of one hundred millions, while the public debt was about two thousand three hundred and fifty millions.

The Commissary General of Prisoners has received information from Lieut. Col. Mulford, Agent of Exchange, that the last cartel resulted in liberating two hundred and twenty-one officers and ten thousand and thirty-two enlisted men, from the prison pens of Andersonville, Millen, and Savannah. The officers and men thus exchanged included only those who, at the time of their liberation, were declared by the rebel surgeons to be unfit for duty for sixty days. Out of the total number over seven hundred have died since they were delivered into our hands. As yet there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of the cartel, although efforts are being made to effect the release and exchange of all our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels. Lieut. Col. Mulford is expected here to-morrow with important information to the Government relative to the future exchange of prisoners.

It is Sherman's march through Georgia, the honor of capturing Gen. Howell Cobb's celebrated racing mare, which cost him $30,000 in New York before the commencement of the war, belongs to private Walter Burns, Co. K, 12th Ohio. The poor fellow, however, was afterwards captured and murdered by the rebels. His companions found him dead, with a bullet through the brain and with his throat cut. His death was unrelated.

The Government is in hourly expectation of news from the fleet. They hope to hear that Wilmington has been invested both by land and water.

Statistics of the Internal Revenue Department show that the State of New York pays one-fourth of the amount received at that Department.

Surgeon John Higgins, of the 15th Illinois cavalry, court martialed for embezzlement of public funds, has been acquitted and ordered back to duty. It is inferred from the appointment of Higgins as Charge d'Affairs at the French court, that the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dayton will not be hastily made.

The boat from army headquarters, due this morning, is too-bound in the river off Gunboat Point, and for many days of yesterday's Richmond papers are therefore delayed. The papers of Tuesday have no news from Savannah, and as the investment of that city by Sherman's army is now so complete, the rebels themselves are likely to have to wait for accounts of its fall till the news comes through our sources.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.--In the House Mr. Pendleton made a report from the Committee, to which was referred the joint resolutions, to provide that the heads of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The Committee suggest two amendments only--First, that the Secretary of State and Attorney General be included within the provisions of the resolution; second, that the time of which it shall be the duty of members of the Cabinet to attend meetings of the House shall be immediately on the opening of the sittings on Monday and Thursday of each week, instead of every day during the morning hour. The Committee also report several amendments to the rules of the House, which seem to be necessary to carry out fully the object sought to be accomplished by the resolution.

The propositions of the resolution is as amended are these: That the members of the Cabinet shall at all times have the right to occupy seats on the floor of the House, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments; and that it shall be their duty to attend the House at the opening of its sittings on two days in each week to give information in reply to such questions as may be propounded to them by leave of the House.

The Clerk is to make a record of resolutions requiring information for the departments, and of questions to be put to any member of the Cabinet, and to notify such officer of the resolution in question three days before such call.

On Monday and Thursday of each week the resolutions and questions shall be taken up for order in which they have been entered for the day. The member offering a resolution may state briefly its object and scope, and the reasons for required the information. The Secretary may give the information or state why it cannot or ought not be made public, and then the House shall, without further debate, vote on the resolution, unless it shall be withdrawn or postponed. In putting questions and declaring answers neither the members of the House nor the Secretaries shall offer arguments or opinions, or state facts, except so far as may be necessary to explain the question or answer.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Further Details of the Great Expedition--Incidents of Its Progress and Success--Destruction of Rebel Property--The Great Army Mail.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 22.--The *Herald* has details of Sherman's grand march through Georgia. His army moved 300 miles, devastating forty-two counties, capturing 4,000 prisoners, 10,000 negroes, 15,000 horses, and thirty pieces of artillery. He lost not a gun, and our entire casualties were only about 500 prisoners from straggling and 200 or 400 killed or wounded, including the loss at Fort McAllister.

Dispatch defeated Wheeler in a skirmish near Macon and could easily have taken that city had Sherman desired it. The rebel resistance at Ocmulgee bridge caused but a few hours delay. At Griswoldville, where the rebels are reported as having repulsed us, one of our brigades (Wolcott's, of the 20th Corps,) defeated three rebel brigades under Gen. Phillips--we losing only thirty-seven men and the rebels nearly 600. The rebel militia stood fifteen minutes, though the battle lasted four hours, our forces constantly following up the flying foe.

There was not a serious battle during the whole march.

Our cavalry was not at any time repulsed, nor was Kilpatrick hurt. He had several small fights, but still more than he met with which he retired from Atlanta.

Gen. Sherman's columns in their march to the coast, spreading over an area of territory at least sixty miles in breadth, foraged extensively on the country over which they passed, and lived in the most sumptuous manner. Not a hungry man could be found in the command. They lived on poultry stripped entirely, and, as Gen. Sherman observed, "They had turkey even for breakfast, and would not look at pork; but," he added, "I can't speak so well of those whom I leave in the rear."

Gen. Foster came here on the evening of the 16th in the Neuaha, and at an early hour this morning, Lieutenant Fisher, of the signal corps, communicated with the signal officer of Sherman's army. Shortly after daylight Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Captain Haven, of his staff, came aboard of the Neuaha, and General Foster arose from his couch, and, resting on his crutches, received Gen. Sherman in his cabin. Gen. Sherman was attired in a plain military overcoat, without a cape, an old slouch hat, a spur on one foot, and with full whiskers. He looked well. He spent the entire day with Gen. Foster, and arranged his future plans.

Since leaving Atlanta the two corps moved along on either side of the Georgia Central Railroad, Slocum on the right of it, and Howard on the left. Slocum's column consisted of his own, the Twentieth corps, and the Fourteenth corps, General Davis commanding. Howard's column comprised the Seventeenth, General Frank P. Blair, and the Fifteenth, General Osterhaus, the latter being Logan's old corps. The two columns have been always within communicating distance since leaving Atlanta; but at times the distance from the right of the column to the left of the other was as great as forty miles. When they communicated with General Slocum he was at the right of the railroad, about ten miles from Savannah.

The railroads were all torn up, every rail and every tie, from Dalton to the points where the scouts parted from the army. The Gulf Railroad, over which Gen. Howard was moving when the scouts left, with his front within nine miles of Savannah, was cut by them, and a train captured, with sixteen passengers in it, including the superintendent of the road.

Soldiers never lived better than Sherman's whole army since it left Atlanta. They captured thousands of cattle and hogs, chickens, turkeys and other eatable animals, and also horses and mules by the thousand for transportation purposes.

Devastation in some degree marks the wide swath cut through the country by the progress of Sherman's army. Public buildings, mills, granaries, shops, storehouses, and all property of public use to the enemy were destroyed. Slaves were liberated by the thousand. They always proved friendly. They could be relied on for guides, and for information. Their devotion to the Yankees and the Union cause seems almost incredible.

The wagon distance of the 12th army was about twelve miles, and shall was made for a day once a week.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.--Colonel Markland, special agent of the Post Office Department, reports that the mails were landed, assorted and during the afternoon of the 13th they were dispatched to the entire army of Gen. Sherman. In half an hour he sold $5,000 worth of stamps, and during all he had them sold double that amount. He brought with him upwards of 10,000 soldiers' letters which had been mailed here to their respective addresses. The army is in excellent spirits, and their sanitary condition was never better.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Later Concerning the Defeat of Hood--The Rebels Acknowledge the Disaster.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 22.--No official reports from the army at last accounts. General Thomas was at Columbia. A portion of the rebel force had crossed the river and were proceeding southward. The entire country about Nashville is filled with prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.--The Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th has a long account on Hood's defeat, abusing *Jeff.* Davis for the bad management of affairs. Hood's military character is specially criticised in having failed on Sunday to carry "in three weeks after Johnson's removal, the army had lost more men in killed and wounded, than Sherman did in two months' campaigning." It goes on to say: "

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

THE ROTTEN BOROUGH SYSTEM.

We were glad to notice, some days since, the introduction of a bill in the House, by Representative Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to prevent States in insurrection from participating in the election of President and Vice President. We have expressed the opinion heretofore, that such a bill ought to be passed before the two houses meet, on the second Wednesday in February, to count the votes of the electors. As the case now stands South Carolina may appear on the day mentioned with a full vote to be cast for Jeff. Davis, and there is no way to avoid counting it. South Carolina may not be there, although she (or somebody for her) claimed the right to a place in the Baltimore Convention. But there will be votes offered just as devoid of decency as that of South Carolina. The pretense that a fair election has been, or can be, held in Louisiana, or Tennessee, is such a barefaced untruth, that those who are striving to establish the delusion in Congress cannot help laughing, like Roman augurs, in each other's faces. Why then should we engraft the false assumption upon our public policy? by ignoring those facts and thus establishing a precedent from which endless frauds are sure to proceed?

Not many years ago we were in the habit of demurring to the system by which two men in Louisiana were enabled to vote down three men in Illinois in a Presidential election. We do not consider it any improvement that one man in Louisiana shall now be enabled to cast as many votes as six men in Illinois, for that is what it amounts to. We do not consider this one of the objects for which the war was begun, and for which the soldiers of Illinois have fought. In a debate which our excellent President had with the late Judge Douglas, at Peoria, ten years ago, when the latter had argued with his usual ability, for the inalienable rights of the people of Kansas and Nebraska to govern themselves, Mr. Lincoln replied: "When it is proposed to give a citizen of Missouri the right to go into Kansas with five negroes, and there cast twice as many votes as I can in Illinois, I should like to have somebody take a microscope and see what has become of my inalienable rights." The reply was considered by Mr. Lincoln's friends a happy one. If the vote of Louisiana be counted on the second Wednesday of February next it will require what Sam. Weller called a "double million magnifying glass" to find the inalienable rights of any body living in a loyal State.

GANTT, STEPHEN, AND JOHN BULL.

We clip the following advertisements from a dingy copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, of December 10, sent us by an attentive correspondent at Fortress Monroe:

JAMES L. GANTT

Offers at Private Sale—

MARTHA, about 26 years old, an excellent Seamstress, and Mantua Maker and Milliner. She is said to cut and fit and make up dresses and shirts. She is also a very fine Cook and Washer, Ironer and clear Starcher. She is a very handy woman to a family.

No. 4 HUDSON STREET, rear of Citadel.

December 10. ——

JAMES L. GANTT

Offers at Private Sale—

STEPHEN, a very likely young man, about 20 years old; he is represented as a valuable man and gentleman—and sold to be civil, honest and perfectly trustworthy. In manner and appearance he is very prepossessing, and as a body servant would be very valuable. Has a natural taste for mechanics, and intelligence enough for any purpose.

He is highly recommended and sold for no fault.

4 HUDSON STREET,
Rear of the Citadel.

December 10. ——

A woman who is an excellent seamstress; makes a shirt and tailoress—who can cut and fit dresses—can wash, wash and clear starch, and is a useful addition to a family—a woman capable of doing what not one white woman in ten can do in that city—offered for sale! A man who is civil, honest and trustworthy, prepossessing in his manners, and with intelligence enough for any purpose, to be sold for no fault whatever except the color of his skin—is to be put on the block and knocked down to the highest bidder like a horse or an ox!! A woman endowed with every quality to make her useful, and a man possessed of every element which enters into the white ideal of manhood—courtesy, honesty, trustworthiness, natural taste for science, and intelligence—offered in the market at a price! Stephen and Martha are but the types of thousands of others, bowed down in the galling servitude of human slavery: James L. Gantt, the type of thousands of others, trafficking in human flesh, and fighting to sustain the privilege. Which is the man of the two—Stephen, civil, honest, trustworthy, intelligent and prepossessing, or James L. Gantt, man and woman seller and trader? Which stands highest, laying aside all social institutions and race prejudices, and measuring by the tests we apply in our every day relations, man to man? Which is the woman—Mrs. Jeff. Davis, lording it over her black women, Sue Munday, murdering on the frontier, Belle Boyd, flaunting her shame in European capitals, or Martha at the block? We think the answer is not difficult. What is the answer from over the ocean?

The great Anglican author of years have flung Stephen and Martha in our teeth. Parliament and Exeter Hall have vied with each other in appealing to our sense of shame and to our national virtue, have set us down with Algiers and Dahomey, ran ingenious parallels between the stripes of our flag and the stripes of the driver's lash, and held up their banns in holy horror at American man-selling and woman-whipping. No epithet was too severe and no taunt too cutting. Diplomatic papers, masculine speeches and letters, and women's petitions by the mile in length have been sent over in such numbers that the very mail bags of Her Majesty might have grown indignant at the enormity of our crimes.

The American people, biding their time, determine to end the accursed institution, and apply the knife to the cancer. Of course the great English nation will rejoice that Stephen's and Martha's troubles are to be terminated, and will lend their moral aid to the great work—at least we were innocent enough to suppose so. But *John Bull's* soul is in his pockets. Touch the one and you will touch the other. It was natural that we should appeal to his pocket. What becomes then of Stephen and Martha? He builds vessels for James L. Gantt; he supplies men, material, and provisions to James L. Gantt; he pays Gantt sovereigns for his bonds; he decries Gantt's faults and lauds his virtues; he gives charity fairs for James L. Gantt, and impudently comes to us who are fighting for his old lones, Stephen and Martha, and asks permission to go down South and comfort James L. Gantt with his gold, and to smuggle in the back door, with a gentle hint that he will get kicked out the next time he comes in. For unblushing impudence, contemptible hypocrisy, and downright knavery, commend us to John Bull; for treason and its kindred vices to James L. Gantt; for manliness, to Stephen, who is a better man than either.

THE COLLEGE FUND INDIVISIBLE.

In several former articles we have endeavored to guard the "Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund" from what we conceived to be two of the dangers in its path. These were:

1. The perversion of the institution from the practical and useful course of education designed by the grant, into a mere antiquated routine of classical study, tending to unfit, rather than to fit, the student for farming, mechanical, or other business pursuits, and wholly foreign from the purpose of the grant.

2. The location of the institution in some third or fourth rate town, with a third or fourth rate faculty, and a third or fourth rate building, with corresponding appliances and apparatus, which would inevitably render it a third or fourth rate College of Illinois, instead of being the leading institution of the West—a financial and educational failure, instead of a success.

We have now to urge in addition that both the language of the grant, and (if the wise one should be carried out) the necessities of the College will imperatively require that the fund shall be kept united and devoted to the support of but one institution, in which the leading object shall be to teach those branches of learning related to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.

The act of Congress is the fundamental law for the disposition of the fund. It does not provide that the fund shall be appropriated to the endowment, &c., of at least one college where the leading object shall be to teach either agriculture or the mechanical arts, or the branches of learning related to them. It is not "agriculture"—it is not the "mechanic arts"—it is not "the branches of learning related to them of these" that must be taught, but it is "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts," &c., to be both,) and whatever school or schools may be founded, they and such of them must teach those branches related to both, or they violate the terms of the grant. If any suppose that this College can take the place of an apprenticeship to a mechanical trade, or to farming, and can turn out practical farmers, gardeners, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tailors, founders, carpenters, boatbuilders, machinists, printers, carriage-makers, cabinet-makers, &c., &c., throughout the range of the thousand and one occupations of an agricultural or mechanical character, they labor under an hallucination. The mere attempt would be quixotic and absurd. The trades are too numerous, the business of each of them, in all their details would be undertakable and impracticable, and the students will not have arrived at the age at which they will be competent to select a business for life, and what they need to know is not the labor and drudgery of any one of them, for only by labor and drudgery can any trade be learned in detail, but they need to acquire "those branches of learning which are more or less related to all of them." We have already indicated in part what those branches are, and they are substantially the same for agriculturists and mechanics. They are parts of the proper education of every respectable man, and every man, no matter what his profession, will be profited by them. Franklin was a printer, but when by the earnings of his trade he bought a field, and mowed in white letters upon it the motto, "This field is plastered," which in a few weeks were turned to green, a mechanic taught the Pennsylvania farmers how to farm. And yet not so, for without being acquainted with the chemistry of soils they might waste a fortune in putting plaster on soils not adapted to it. Every farmer knows that if he plant pumpkins and squashes side by side, they will mingle their qualities to the detriment of each. Only so far as he is acquainted with vegetable physiology does he know why. What need has a farmer to know aught of geology or mineralogy! Let the farmers of the oil regions of Pennsylvania, who sold millions of barrels of petroleum for the price of waste timber land, answer. Every farmer should be a fair mechanic, and a liberally educated man. Every mechanic should know enough of the general principles of farming to become one if he choose. Both should be educated in elementary law and medicine. It would save many a lawyer's and doctor's bill to teach farmers and mechanics how much less learning there is in the learned professions than they have supposed, and how little is knowledge and how much is mere experience.

It will be seen therefore that there is nothing in the scope or purpose of this college which admits of separation. It can teach no branch which the youthful farmer will need to know, but with which the intelligent future mechanic can dispense, or *vice versa*. Neither the necessities nor the language of the grant admit of severance into one Agricultural and one Mechanical College.

Further, the mischief and bane of our educational institutions generally is this very division of funds, and scatteration of energies among too many institutions, making them all poor, and compelling their profession to be engaged in studying the finances of their colleges and their households, when they should be absorbed in the glorious pursuit of attaining, and no less delightful task of imparting, scientific truth—enlarging the area of discovery and the bounds of knowledge.

The necessity of unity here set forth is predicated on the hypothesis that the end to be sought is strength, that the institution is to be *The best institution of the West*, and no contracted catch-penny failure. If, on the other hand, the end sought is weakness, if the college is to be located with the view of benefiting some rural village, capitalist or politician, and organized in order to promote the income of any individuals however meritorious, both of these ends will best be answered by dividing the fund among all the rural villages, so as to give a portion to every meritorious individual.

We have thus briefly stated our convictions on these points; first, because they are our convictions; secondly, because we believe they are the convictions of most of the friends of education in Illinois; and thirdly, because calm reflection and full discussion will tend to that unity and harmony among the friends of the proposed institution which is so essential to its success. It needs the aid and cooperation of all. It cannot well afford to have the hostility of any.

THE NAVY YARD.

Mr. Arnold, Representative from this city, has introduced a bill to establish a Navy Yard and depot at Chicago. We have already expressed at large the claims of Chicago to the location of this enterprise. They are in brief as follows:

1. Chicago is the largest and most growing port on the lakes, and therefore has the largest naval and commercial interests to be protected.

2. Either Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland or Oswego would be more imminently exposed to attack and capture than Chicago in the event of war with Great Britain.

3. Chicago, with the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal as a ship canal, would form the connection between the lake and Mississippi naval systems.

4. A navy yard needs labor, a variety of timber and good harborage. If any objection could be urged to Chicago it would be in respect to its depth and extent of harborage. Yet we think these objections would be found much less substantial than the deficiencies of other ports in important respects. The various bills in reduced will doubtless indore a full ventilation of the subject in Congress.

THE EXPEDITION FOR MOBILE.

It has been dimly hinted in our dispatches that an expedition had left Baton Rouge for Mobile. A New Orleans dispatch in the *Democrat*, of the 20th, gives some further particulars, and indicates that the movement is a very important one, especially since the utter discomfiture of Hood. It says: "Gen. Davidson who left Baton Rouge a few days since with 5,000 cavalry, has been heard from. Mobile papers say he is making his way to Mobile, destroying everything on the route of value to the rebels and creating the wildest consternation. The garrisons of Mississippi and Alabama are called upon to come immediately to rescue, or the most disasterous consequences to those States are apprehended.

Commander Thornton.

We are gratified to notice the advancement of this young officer, to whose consummate management of the details of the good ship Kearsarge, in her action with the Alabama, we are mainly indebted for the victory and the striking of life on the rebel side. The destruction of the Alabama in that memorable fight was a triumph of discipline over brute force, and Commander Thornton, as the executive officer of the Kearsarge, charged with the duty of preparing the vessel and crew for the engagement, and fighting them when the enemy came out, is entitled to the principal share of the credit growing out of the victory. We are glad that his services have been recognized by the Government.

Candidates for the United States Senate.

In looking over our exchanges for the past week we find preferences expressed for United States Senator by the following papers:

For E. B. WASHBURNE.—Freeport *Journal*, Mt. Carroll *Mirror*, Lanark *News*, Warren *Independent*, Savannah *Gazette*, Rockford *Democrat*, Dixon *Republican*, Galena *Gazette*, Pekin *Quarry*, Rushville *Times*, Polo *Press*, Lane *Register*, Ogle county *Reporter*.

For RICHARD YATES.—Aurora *Beacon*, Peoria *Transcript*, Aiton *Telegraph*, Pittsfield *Old Flag*, Cairo *Bulletin*, Springfield *Journal*, Quincy *Whig*, Rockford *Register*, Jacksonville *Journal*, Canton *Register*.

For JOHN M. PALMER.—Elgin *Gazette*, Belleville *Advocate*, Shelby county *Union*, Galesburg *Free Democrat*, Carlinville *Free Democrat*, Knoxville *Republican*.

For JOHN A. LOGAN.—Mt. Vernon *Telegraph*, Carbondale *New Era*, Vienna *Courier*, Mt. Carmel *Register*, Urbana *Gazette*, Crawford county *Argus*, Decatur *Gazette*.

THE FENIANS AND THE PRIESTS.—Rev. E. Venuta, Pastor of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church in Hudson City, N. J., is very violent in his denunciation of the Fenian brotherhood. On Sunday morning last he threatened all who should attend a Fenian meeting announced for that evening with divers and dire punishments in this world and the next, and remarked that the Fenians were a reckless and demoralized set of men. The meeting was held nevertheless, but the irate Priest, who is an Italian, was on hand in the vicinity, denouncing the order in the most bitter terms. He also, as is alleged, invoked upon the Jersey City Fenians, and all who should go up stairs to the hall, the following curse: "Men of Jersey City, my curse, the curse of the Church, the curse of God, a thousand curses upon you if you go up stairs." The greatest excitement prevailed and the Irishmen rushed forward, exclaiming in loud voices: "Go on, boys, Ireland is our country, not his." After going through with its business the assembly went peacefully about adjourned. A public meeting has been called to protest against the tyrannical course of the priest.

☞ We have received from Messrs. Tickner and Fields, the new monthly "Our Young Folks" for which parents have been looking forward with great interest. The first number contains excellent articles from Mrs. Stowe, Mayne Reid, Kirke, Dio Lewis, Gail Hamilton Carleton, Trowbridge and others, embracing an excellent variety of the amusing and instructive. The magazine promises to be a rare treat for the juveniles.

☞ The receipts of the Pennsylvania State Treasury for the year ending Nov. 30, 1864, were $3,368,441.09; balance in the treasury available, $1,943,308.63. Besides this amount there are $41,023 of depreciated uncurrent funds.

☞ Every county but one in the new State of Nevada went Union at the last election. The official vote stands: 9,826 Union, 6,594 Copperhead; Union majority 3,232. The total vote of the State is 16,420, which would indicate a population of between 30,000 and 40,000.

☞ The Milwaukee *Sentinel* places the total vote of Wisconsin at 148,823. The Union majority on President is 17,236.

THE N. Y. Times gets off the following good one:

"Gen. Thomas' Christmas present to the wayward sisters—A worsted Hood."

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

The Complete Destruction of Hood's Army.

SIXTY-ONE CANNON CAPTURED UP TO THE 20TH.

The Defeat of Bate and Forrest.

WHEREABOUTS OF BRECKENRIDGE.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 20th, 1864.

I have no other news than the utter discomfiture of Hood's Army, and the prospect of its early and complete destruction. Is not this enough? It ought to satisfy any patriot for a day. My intelligence from the front dates to yesterday noon, when a staff officer of General Thomas' left his corps, and arrived here last night. He reports that there is no imagination sufficiently vivid to conceive of the utter demoralization of Hood's army. He conversed with a rebel Colonel who had just been taken prisoner. "I am," said the captive, "utterly broken hearted; our army is destroyed; your victory is decided; our men cannot be rallied; the whole army is a mob, and it is with great difficulty that we can get men enough together to form a rear guard."

The number of prisoners taken up to the time the officer left, was 8,337, including the wounded of the enemy, who were lying in the Franklin hospital, having been placed *hors du combat* at that place, in the battle there on the 30th ult. These muster about 2,000. We captured cannons as follows: Thursday, 15; Friday, 22; Saturday, 6; Sunday, 3; Monday, 3. Total, 61.

Of this number, about ten or twelve were taken from the rebel cavalry, and the remainder from the infantry. Hood has not half a dozen pieces left in any part of his command. The infantry have but two pieces.

The woods are full of stragglers and willing prisoners. I never saw men so pleased at being taken as are all of these men, whether privates or officers. They all say the game is up, and they are glad of it.

Our infantry keep close upon the rebel rear, and our cavalry on its flanks. Gen. Thomas intercepted a courier with a dispatch from Hood to his cavalry commanders to do their best to keep Thomas back or all was lost. But to do this they are powerless. Our cavalry is superior to theirs in everything, and not one of that, but Wilson's command, is mounted men is to-day equal to the whole rebel army.

At daylight yesterday, Thomas sent for Wilson, and said: "General, you are now able to cope with all the men Hood can bring into the field; you can move faster than their infantry, therefore strike them in the flank, get their whole force, and whip them; you can do it readily." No sooner was the command given than Gen. Wilson proceeded to obey it, and the result will be, I believe to-day, the entire destruction of the rebel army.

Breckinridge, with cavalry, was coming this way to join Hood. He will now be left to fight his battles alone, and there is every reason to believe that Burbridge will be able to attack and clean him out, as he cut himself loose from everything to move in this direction, and can't hear of Hood's defeat for several days, while it can readily be transported to Burbridge, via Cumberland Gap, and that Commander can act accordingly. Breckinridge has with him but 7,000 men.

The war in its main theatre is drawing rapidly to a close. We shall have the finishing stroke of the present pursuit in a few days; then there will be only guerrillas and a few thousand regular cavalry left to create disturbances. I have a full faith that, if there is to be another campaign at all, it will be confined to Virginia, the impression being that Lee's army will be finished before spring.

Sherman is now communicating with the ocean, and you can now see how correct was the information I communicated to you, relative to his movements; and now I will add one thing more: He will soon be with Grant, and then Lee's connections will be completely severed, and he will have become one of his works to fight us. The day that he does that, fixes his doom.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

British Impudence in American Waters—The American Jars Undertake to Settle Things their own Way.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 15, 1864.

A collision between American and British sailors occurred last evening at Norfolk, in which at one time threatened to assume rather serious proportions. It appears that the sailors attached to her Britannic Majesty's corvette Buzzard, lying at anchor off Norfolk, embrace every opportunity to taunt and insult the sailors belonging to the United States frigate Sabine, Lieut.-Commander R. B. Lowry. Our men have been very forbearing, until yesterday, when the crew of one of the English launches, off pulling past the Sabine, hooted and yelled at our sailors, as also the flag. This was more than Yankee flesh and blood could stand, and the Sabine boys determined to avenge the insult by severe means. Aware that the crew would be ashore last evening to attend the theater, a number of the United States frigate's crew sought and obtained leave to go also. Before the performance commenced several straggliers of the belligerents met and had a regular pitched battle. A little sergeant of marines, a burly fellow, was armed with a cutlass, but, notwithstanding his having a weapon, received a very severe drubbing.

In the lobby of the theater another altercation occurred, which Mr. Glenn quieted; but the storm broke out afresh, until finally Brig Gen. Joseph B. Carr, at present in Norfolk, as one of the commissioners with Gov. Shepley, to investigate the facts concerning the sinking of the Florida, sent for a heavy force of the Provost Guard. A company, soldiers, with fixed bayonets, soon after arrived in front of the theater, and restored quiet. A number of the sailors were accommodated with quarters in the guard house.

The officers and sailors attached to the Buzzard have steadily made it a practice to insult our men and Americans generally. The former associate most closely with the foremost rebel sympathizers, and make themselves as obnoxious as possible. Our officers deserve a great deal of credit for their forbearance in not chastising these bullying Englishmen into some decency. Everything gridides imitate the example of their superiors, and speak of our forbearance, I trust. As a sample of Ky-toot pulling past will merely state that sight is hailed by their officers during the time of passing, with Ha! Ha! Ha! Which something was done by our sailors this to teach these impudent Johnny Bulls to behave themselves with proper decorum while suffered to occupy anchorage ground in a blockaded port.

The Navy Yard on the Lakes.

The Peoria *Transcript* is advocating Green Bay as an advantageous point for the Lake Navy Yard, and brings forward the following reasons:

Chicago might do as a make-shift, if nothing better could be had; but if we are to have a navy yard on the western shore of Lake Michigan we can find a spot superior to any other on this chain of lakes—one easy of access—having the advantage of similar depth and breadth of water, besides being "land-locked" as to be perfectly safe in any storm. We refer to Green Bay. The entrance to Green Bay is easy of access, and can be defended at a trifling cost. This bay is some eighty miles long and some sixteen miles across in its widest part. Vessels go up the bay on the south side, some forty miles from its outlet in Sturgeon Bay, running some ten miles into the land, and from a half to three miles wide. There is plenty of depth to the water near the land that can sail the lakes. At this point the Government has a reserve of nearly three sections of land. If this point were fortified, and made a navy yard and station, it would be perfectly secure from the incursions of warlike powers. If, however, the yard should be located at the city of Green Bay there might be some facilities obtained there which would not be at Sturgeon Bay. At Fort Howard, across the river, from Green Bay, there has been considerable ship building, and there have been built there for parties in Europe. There is an abundant supply of ship timber in that region, and easy to be got at. These things all considered, Green Bay would be a most powerful rival for the honor of having the navy yard and station located on its borders, should Congress see fit to provide for the erection of one on the Western waters.

A Cruel Order to Duty Officers.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 196.

HEADQUARTERS LAFOURCHE DISTRICT,
THIBODEAUX, LA., Dec. 8, 1864.

The fact having been brought to the notice of the Commanding General that certain of the duty officers of his command are purchasing "for their own use," an excessive amount of whiskey, any whiskey in one case or more than eighteen gallons per month—to their detriment and that of the service, it is hereby ordered that hereafter sales of whisky to officers "for their own use" will be limited to one gallon per month, except on applications approved by the Post Commander accompanied by a surgeon's certificate that such additional supplies are necessary to save life or prevent disability. By command of

Brig. Gen. R. B. CARRINGTON.

R. B. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

Officers of the red nose persuasion in the swamps of Louisiana will groan over this. Only a gallon per month! Only a gill per day!!

Emancipation of the Louisville Journal.

The Louisville *Journal*, which has been one of the most zealous pro-slavery organs of Kentucky, is now redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. In a late issue it says:

"We intended to act with our alliance with the Democratic party, for it was never intended that we should merge ourselves into the ranks of our life-long opponents. We can yield to the Presidential election, and believe it our duty to carry on the war; we can accommodate our State to the destiny which waits the institution of slavery."

Kossuth on Slavery.

The great Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, wrote to Secretary Seward, under date of Sept. 16, as follows:

It was always my conviction that nothing but the sword can decide between the conflicting principles of freedom and slavery in the United States. The time has come for the bloody but unavoidable arbitration. I pray to God to give His blessing to your endeavor, that the curse and stain of slavery be forever cast from your country, and that the democratic principle shall not be found wanting in the trial to which we see it exposed.

A Peroration.

The sermon recently delivered in Hartford for the Sanitary Commission by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, contained this eloquent closing passage:

"Four short years ago last July I stood in the capitol at Washington, and in the presence of those great statesmen whose names have now become historical, I preached the funeral sermon of the President of the United States. The simple words upon which the discourse was based were these: "Shall it be according to thy mind?" Unconsciously, the language that we uttered was inspired—for it seems to have been prophetic. Events have not been according to our mind. It may be well that it is so.

'God moves in a mysterious way.'

"To-day I may see the volcano vomiting fire and smoke, and the river of liquid flame run down its ragged side, burying the plain that lies beneath. Centuries hence I look upon that plain, and it is green with richest verdure; fair cities and villages make it resound; beautiful flowers blossom around the cottages; merry voices of children resound there; a happy and thriving people draw their sustenance from that luxurious soil; and this soil is the debris of that hot river of lava that once swept the land with destruction.

"So it may be with our nation. After a time we may hear the voice of the Lord, saying unto us: 'in a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment; but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the Lord, our Redeemer. And all the children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children.' No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord."

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN ZEPHYR.—The Virginia City (Nevada) *Union* of the 27th ult., says: "About 10 o'clock, night before last, while ye zephyr was raiding through town, tearing down awnings, twisting off window shutters, signs, and all that sort of things. It came across one of the big wagons of the Reese River Fast Freight Line standing on South C street, and just took it up bodily and carried it over house-tops and everything else, and landed it about half a mile away over in Cedar Ravine, smashing it pretty effectually. The wagon weighed about 2,000 pounds. If they've got any more gentle zephyrs anywhere that can handle our when they get agoing, just let 'em fetch 'ems along."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBEL GEN. LYON DEFEATED.

Important from the South---Foote Retires from the Rebel Senate.

LATER FROM EUROPE---IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FROM MADISON.

The Official Returns of the Late Election.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The official canvass of the home vote and military vote, for State Superintendent and Congressmen, is complete. The returns from the military vote were sent to the State Superintendent, and from many others no return was made. The vote foots up as follows:

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Vote returned—McMynn, 78,384; Parkinson, 57,756. Vote canvassed—McMynn, 78,641; Parkinson, 56,758.

CONGRESS.

First District—Vote returned—Paine, 13,580; Carr, 13,573. Dednet vote rejected: Paine 44; Carr 46.

Second District—Vote returned—Sloan, 15,898; Smith, 15,046. Rejected, 500: Smith, Rock county. Sloan's majority, 352.

Third District—Vote returned—Cobb, 14,753; Rodolf, 8,431. Rejected: Cobb, 311; Rodolf, 32.

Fourth District—Vote returned—E. S. Sloan, 10,932; Eldridge, 15,883. Rejected: Sloan, 115; Eldridge, 54.

Fifth District—Vote returned—Sawyer, 13,912; Bouck, 10,974. Rejected: Sawyer, 643; Bouck, 730.

Short Joints.....
Shaved Shingles, No. 1.....
Shaved Shingles, No. 2.....
Sawed Shingles, No. 1.....
Sawed Shingles, No. 2.....
Lath, 4 feet.....
Lath, 3 feet.....
Pickets.....

Short Joints.....
Shaved Shingles, No. 1.....
Shaved Shingles, No. 2.....
Sawed Shingles, No. 1.....
Sawed Shingles, No. 2.....
Lath, 4 feet.....
Lath, 3 feet.....
Pickets.....

Market—At Board well. At Board well.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1864.

The receipts and shipments, during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	8,000	2,000
Wheat	10,000	2,000
Corn	2,100	400
Oats	25,100	6,000
Rye	700	
Barley	400	
Grass Seed	20,416	
Flax Seed	3,945	
Broom Corn	5,100	
Cured Meats	5,000	2,000
Beef, bris	200	200
Pork	678	1,600
Lard	48,100	451,500
Tallow	11,300	99,500
Butter	67,100	
Dressed Hogs	5,177	500
Live Hogs	11,600	9,331
Cattle	1,150	4,140
Hides	7,500	7,500
Highwines	200	100
Wool		
Beans, bs	6,925	
Lumber		440,000
Shingles		189,000
Lath		19,000
Salt, brls		400
Salt, sks		400

The confirmed scarcity of currency still tends to depress the general markets. To-day there was a fair attendance on 'Change, but the speculative and shipping demand was very light, and business was generally dull.

The Provision market was unusually flat. The shipping demand for Product is very light, and speculators, however desirous they may be to operate, find it almost impossible to make their arrangements at the banks. Mess Pork was in limited request, and the market was dull and heavy, with sales of 900 brls at $38.50@39.00—closing weak at $38.50@38.75. Prime Mess Pork was freely offered, and under the pressures to realize on the part of small packers, prices fell 25c ₱ brl, with sales of about 2,000 brls at $26.50@26.75 for present delivery, $27.85 for next Saturday's delivery, and $28.00 for delivery during the first ten days of January. Extra Prime Pork is easier, and we report a sale of 300 brls for delivery at Milwaukee at $21.50. Sweet Pickled Hams were in limited demand, and sales of 50,000 lbs at 13c, with sales of 100 tres at that price. Bulk Middles were neglected, and the only sale reported was a lot of 1,700 pcs country dry Salted Shoulders at 12½c loose. Green Hams were sold to a very limited extent at 17c, and Shoulders on a limited scale at 11½c. Lard was dull, and we note sales of only 100 tres prime steam Leaf Lard at 22c. Mess Beef is in fair demand at $17.00@18.00, and Beef Hams at $24.00@25.00.

Dressed Hogs were in fair supply, but owing to the scarcity of orders for shipment, and the low beef product, the market suffered a decline of 25c per 100 lbs, with light sales at $14.25@15.00—the great bulk of the sales having been at $14.50 and $14.75, dividing on 200 lbs. At the close the market was dull and weak.

The market for Highwines, in consequence of the passage of the amendment taxing all manufactured after the 1st of January $1.00 per gallon, was buoyant, and we note an advance in prices of 2c per gallon, with sales of about 1,000 brls at $2.06@2.08 for present delivery, and $2.10 for future delivery. At the close the market was very firm at $2.07@2.08. The buoyancy in the market was checked considerably by the scarcity of money.

The demand for Flour was very light, and the market was dull and neglected, with light sales of spring extra at $8.00@8.75.

The Wheat market ruled quiet and we note a decline in prices of 2@3c per bushel, with sales of only about 35,000 bushels at $1.55 for No. 1 Red, $1.76 for Extra Spring, $1.70@1.74 for No. 1 Spring, and $1.50@1.52 for No. 2 Spring—the market closing quiet at $1.70@ for No. 1 Spring.

Corn was quiet at 99@99c for new (rejected) in store and 90c on track.

Oats ruled dull and 1@2c lower—with sales of about 60,000 bushels, at 64½@64½c for No. 1 Oats—closing quiet at 64½@64½c.

Rye declined 3@4c per bushel, with light sales of No. 2 at $1.15@1.20—closing dull at inside price.

Barley was quiet but firm at $1.58 for old No. 2 in store.

The Grocery market has been moderately active, and on the leading staples prices continue firm and unchanged. Rio Coffee we quote at 45½@46c ₱ lb. Hard and refined Cuttle, and in comparison with our recent supply, the proportion has been large. Prices rule very firm at our previous quotations, and nearly all the transactions reported were effected at an early hour. Low medium and common stock is in but limited request, as that sales are slow, and prices correspondingly low. Money is very scarce, and by the fact that at present we have few operators in the yards who are using common cattle. A few weeks since packers were in the market freely, but at present they are not buying, except in a very limited way.

The only drove of extra grade Steers in the market was sold by John Gridley to Welch, and consisted of 18 head very prime Iowa Steers, averaging 1,340 lbs at $7.25 ₱ 100 lbs. The demand for extra grades for spring drifters appears to be very large, and packers are offering as high as 8c ₱ lb live weight for any quantity to be delivered up to May next.

BEEF CATTLE SOLD TO-DAY.

FORT WATER YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Trowbridge	Sullivan & Co	19	1,000	$6.00
Reese	Betts	1014	1,300	6.00
Adamson	Greenbaum	65	1,000	6.00
Adamson	Dykeman	9	950	5.75
Mason & Co	Dwight	20	1,000	6.00
E. Thompson	Dwight	1173	4,00	6.00
do	Hall	1173	4,00	6.00
do	Berg	1107	6,25	6.00
Taylor	Hall	1107	6,25	6.00
Hyman	Mood	87	1,000	6.00
Hyman	Mood	87	1,000	6.00
O. Adams	Keller	1014	1,300	6.00
do	Remington	1014	1,300	6.00
Bond	Remington	1014	1,300	6.00
Taylor	Gulick	1014	1,300	6.00
do	Dwight	1014	1,300	6.00
Waldron	Hyman	1014	1,300	6.00
Baldwin	Hyman	1014	1,300	6.00

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Fraze & Co	Enright	76	997	$6.00
Hyman	do	41	1,000	6.00
Hyman	do	41	1,000	6.00
R. & M. Corbett	do	19	1,000	6.00
Hyman	do	19	1,000	6.00
Mallory	do	19	1,000	6.00
J. Gridley	Welsh	21	1,000	6.00
do	Welsh	1107	6,00	6.00
R. Strahorn & Co	Hughes & Co	1107	6,00	6.00
Bond	Hughes & Co	1107	6,00	6.00
Dehesa	W. M. Tilden	214	1,000	6.00
Dehesa	do	214	1,000	6.00
Dehesa	do	214	1,000	6.00
Bond	Bond	1107	6,00	6.00
Hecker	D. Hecker	132	1,000	6.00
Bradford	Bradford	87	1,000	6.00
Hasson	Hubbard & Co	87	1,000	6.00

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Shannon	Cole	204	1,000	12.00
Clark & Scott	Culbertson & Co	137	1,000	12.00
Clark & Scott	do	137	1,000	12.00
Reed	do	137	1,000	12.00
Selbert	do	137	1,000	12.00
Clark & Co	do	137	1,000	12.00
Cooper & Co	Gill	137	1,000	12.00
do	do	137	1,000	12.00
R. Strahorn & Co	Scanlon	204	1,000	12.00
Appleton	Appleton & Co	204	1,000	12.00
Fitz & Co	do	137	1,000	12.00
Bidez	do	137	1,000	12.00

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

J. Adams	Stone	137	965	$12.00
do	Kent & Thompson	204	1,000	12.00
do	Kent & Co	204	1,000	12.00
do	Kent & Co	204	1,000	12.00
do	Cragin & Co	137	1,000	12.00
Strader	Hough & Co	137	1,000	12.00
do	Gill	137	1,000	12.00
Gregory & Co	do	137	1,000	12.00
do	do	137	1,000	12.00
do	Gill	137	1,000	12.00
do	Conley & Co	137	1,000	12.00
Conley & Co	Conley & Thompson	137	1,000	12.00
Conley & Co	Cragin & Co	137	1,000	12.00
Gregory & Co	Hall & Co	137	1,000	12.00
do	do	137	1,000	12.00
Gen. Hinman	Gill	137	1,000	12.00
Stout	Cole	137	1,000	12.00
Wicker & Co	Gill	137	1,000	12.00

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Trubshaw & Co	Tritsch & Co	417	994	$12.00
Trubshaw & Co	Tritsch & Co	417	994	12.00
Cowan	Bonfoy	197	975	11.87½
Cowan	Bonfoy	197	975	11.87½
Vennum	Cragin & Co	137	1,000	12.00
Vennum	do	137	1,000	12.00
Vennum

Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? USE DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then try JAYNE'S Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

HAVE YOU CROUP?

By taking one or three large doses of JAYNE'S Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have lived to be restored to health by its use.

HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of a Pulmonary character, yield promptly and surely to JAYNE'S Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it is constantly increasing, and it has attained a more great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Sold by Druggists and Druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained, Dr. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills, a prompt and effectual cure for nervousness, sick headache, and all bilious complaints. Dr. JAYNE & SON, Chemists, Philadelphia. FISCH & MILLER, 112 Fulton st., New York. GOLD & BUTLER, 120 Tremont st., Boston. SCHRACK, and SMITH & DYER.

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The use of this purely vegetable preparation is not attended with any of the nauseating effects of other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In a few days, without any interruption of business, a perfect cure may be effected. They are sugar coated, so that they may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by Druggists every where. de15-b29t-St w4t-p-p

Special Notices.

Wines and Liquors of every Kind,

The largest Stock of any House in the City, at the Lowest Prices, at the Old Stand of P. D. CASPARI & BRO., 1 Chatham Square, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864

The partners of the late LEWIS B. CONDON, Jr., Frederick Lewis Weber, and Edward Casparis.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL PAID IN - - - $500,000. ALFRED PATRICK, President. HARVEY M. HICKOX, Vice Pres't. H. H. MAGOUN, Cashier.

Meeting of Stockholders.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of

THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

Will be held at the office of said Bank, 39 Lasalle st., on TUESDAY, January 19th, 1864, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. Chicago Dec. 8th, 1864. de8-s30-2w

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

32 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SNAPP'S BAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. } H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago. } de15-b30t-6t

Commission Merchants.

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS OF

DRESSED HOGS,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

For sale in this or Eastern markets.

CULVER & CO., Commission Merchants.

de7-s23-1m

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y., Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Forging Pig Iron, Bar Iron, assorted Hammered Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Full and Light Spikes. nov11-w50-3m

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, August 9, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1864, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," and has authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fifteenth day of August, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, (Gov't seal.) Comptroller of the Currency.

au15-w6t

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 20th, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wyoming, Hyde Park, Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply large and small consumers, with Lump and Egg Coal, Large Egg, Small Egg, Nut, Stove and Chestnut Coal, of the very best quality, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also Lehigh, Hocksorip, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.

Offices, 92 South Water street, 232 East Madison street, and South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Crossing. Post Office Box 6,284.

de20-s30-3m ROBERT LAW.

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864. de1-s30-3m

Commission Merchants.

GREGG & BUCHER, Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. S. BUCHER. Chicago.

Petroleum Oil Company.

The President Petroleum Company

President, Venango Co., Penn.

Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President—AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New York. Treasurer—L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New York. Secretary—J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New York. JOHN M. CLAFF, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLAY, New York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New York. H. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New York. FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York. J. M. CLAFF, Esq., President, Venango Co., Penn. L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New York.

Its lands are put into the company at the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil bearing territory, and form the

CAPITAL STOCK $5,000,000.

In Shares of $25 each, par value. Subscription price $5 per share being in full payment for a $25 Share.

No further call or assessment to be made.

No subscription received for less than 20 shares—$100.

20,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for Working Capital.

Parties subscribing to this Company will receive an equal amount of stock in two other companies now being organized, without further payment.

THE LANDS OF THESE COMPANIES are located on the Allegheny River, adjoining AN OIL-BOARING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A-HALF MILES IN EXTENT.

The well on the adjoining property, known as the celebrated "Hasbrouck" well, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being drilled with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist, and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Persons investing in this company get $1 stock and the above BONUS for each $5 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information can be obtained at the office of the subscription agent.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,

64 Cedar street, New York.

No Subscriptions taken for less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. de14-b29t-10t-p

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE UNCONVERTED SHARES OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD STOCK.—The dividend of three and one-half per cent. agreed to be recommended by the Directors at their meeting held first of December instant, on the Preferred Stock of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will also be paid, on and after that date, at the Consolidated Chicago Union Railroad Company now standing on the books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, at the rate of $3.50 per share, less the tax required by the laws of the United States to be withheld therefrom. Dividends from Fort Leavenworth, and from Fort Riley, Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to the Pacific Ocean, and from the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 1 from Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to the Pacific Ocean, and from the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees, or in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 2 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 3 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 4 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 5 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 6 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 7 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 8 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 9 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 10 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 11 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 12 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 13 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 14 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 15 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 16 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 17 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 18 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 19 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 20 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 21 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 22 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 23 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 24 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 25 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 26 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 27 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 28 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 29 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 30 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 31 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 32 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 33 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 34 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 35 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 36 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 37 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 38 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 39 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 40 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 41 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 42 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 43 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 44 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 45 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 46 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 47 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 48 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 49 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 50 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 51 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 52 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 53 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 54 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 55 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 56 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 57 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 58 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 59 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east of Long Isle 104 degrees west, and to the State of Colorado north of 40 degrees North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, will be paid in gold, and will be transported said stores in each of the States and Territories named, free of charge.

From No. 60 from Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established by the Government in the vicinity of the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees North, to any point or stations that are now established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, and east

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

THE CITY.

FRIDAY FAIR.—The Fair given by the Pullen Bands of Chicago opened yesterday with great eclat and a large attendance. Admission free each day, before nightfall.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Northwestern S. S. Teachers' Institute will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association. A full attendance is desired.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a defective flue set on fire the two-story frame boarding house—No. 260 Madison street, occupied by Mrs. Kingsley. Damage to building and furniture, $200; covered by insurance.

S. S. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Board of Managers of the S. S. Teachers' Institute, will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Young Men's Christian Association. A full and prompt attendance is desired.

ARRIVAL OF REBELS.—Yesterday morning the enemy at Camp Douglas received a refreshment of thirteen hundred strong. This is the first fruit of Gen. Thomas' great victory at Nashville. One or two thousand more are expected in a day or two.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.—The ladies who had charge of the Thanksgiving dinner in 12th street, "Dr. Marrs's Hospital," are requested to attend a meeting of the Committee, to decide about a Christmas dinner for Monday next. The meeting is called for to-day, at 2 p. m.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The wife of Michael Hogan, Court House Janitor, residing at 42? Wells street, retired about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening in apparent good health and died an hour afterwards without a struggle or a groan. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Paralysis of the heart."

THE FREEMONT.—To-NIGHT.—There will be a great variety of colored tableaux exhibited "at Metropolitan Hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock, got up especially for the Great Northwestern Freedmen's Fair. It will be an evening entertainment of special interest. There will be a full attendance. Go parents and children; see, admire and aid.

R. R. ACCIDENT.—The Wednesday evening westward bound train on the St. L. & A. R. R. was stopped by the snow about eight miles from this city, and lost the baggage car and tender from the back in the effort to push the train through. The train returned to Chicago after an absence of eleven hours.

THE ANDREWS DIFFICULTY.—It seems that the trouble between Mrs. ANDREWS, of the "Europa," and her husband was slightly overstated in our issue of yesterday. It was simply a family jar. She took the money and left, but declined to return. Only a speedy warrant was issued. The divorce suit is withdrawn, and the "All is well that ends well."

THE LATE MILITARY SHOOTING.—Sergeant Jas. Frost, of the 122d Ill. Vols., arrested for shooting private Joseph Graham, of the same regiment, some time ago, in the old Trinity Church in this city, was a few days ago sent to Springfield for trial on the charge of murder, his regiment being now stationed there.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.—This remarkable lady lectures before the Young Men's Association on Thursday and Friday evenings, at Smith & Nixon's hall. The hall will undoubtedly be filled to repletion with her friends and admirers. It will be well for parties intending to be present to secure eligible seats in advance at the office of the Hall.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.—For a very fine assortment of best French clocks, all splendid time-keepers, first class watches of foreign and domestic manufacture, jewelry of all kinds, precious stones, sea rings, bijouterie, sets of garnet and amethyst, &c., see the store of C. M. Agate, 94 Randolph street, one of the oldest jewelry houses in the city. The most fastidious can be suited to a T.

CHRISTMAS ILLUMINATION.—If on no other occasion, during the year, have your houses bright and cheerful on Christmas Eve. Go to Merrill's Lamp, Lantern and Glassware store, No. 71 Randolph street, and make your selection from his extensive stock of the choicest styles, embracing all the latest improvements, in all branches of his business.

ELEGANT STATIONERY GOODS.—The attention of our readers is requested to the advertisement of the large and elegant assortment of stationery goods, writing desks, albums, portfolios, and fancy cases, pocket books, card cases, tablets, &c., &c., of Messrs. Horner & Co., No. 87 South Lake street, on the corner of State. This extensive wholesale house has concluded to retail goods hereafter; we advise all those in want of goods of the best quality and at cheap rates to give them a call.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The usual Christmas festivities will be celebrated at the Asylum, corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue, on Saturday evening. All members of the Board of Directors and Directresses, and all officers are invited. The children's dinner will be served at noon, and adults will dine at 6 o'clock p. m. On the Christmas tree will be presented to the children by their friends. Friends of the institution, and their children, are requested to give liberally towards it.

COOK COUNTY WAR FUND COMMITTEE.—The War Fund Committee now hold daily sessions at Room No. 5, Court House. Upon the recent call over $10?? recently have already been raised. The county quota has been filled, and a surplus announced. The county scrip is apportioned among the sub-districts according to the sub-draft committees and the proceeds returned to the War Fund Committee for the payment of bounties. The combined bounties to recruits are $150.

"WAKE NICODEMUS"—By Henry Clay Work, is a new and most unique song and chorus advertised on our first page by Root & Cady, of this city. We think this is the greatest hit Mr. Work has made since he wrote "Kingdom Coming," and stamps him the greatest serio-comic writer of the age. Underneath a vein of humor lies half concealed a quantity of moral principle which gives a dignity and force to the whole. The air is catching and the "song of a Thousand Years" is of this character, and though not half appreciated, yet it will surely work its way.

CHRISTMAS EVENING SOIREE.—The church of Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., will give a grand soiree and reunion, on Monday evening next. In honor of their beloved pastor, now on a short visit among us. Dr. Patterson's entire devotion to the cause of Christ and our Republic abroad, and his congregation's cordial assent, is worthy of all remembrance. The church will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. Good speakers will be there. Tickets one dollar.

THE DOG will preach in the church, on Fulton street, Sabbath morning, afternoon and evening, and in the evening in Smith & Nixon's Hall, on the work of the Christian Commission, and be off again on Tuesday.

FOR THE TERRITORIES.—We call attention to the advertisement in our columns of Butterfield's Overland Dispatch, for the carrying of freight to all points in the Territories, under the charge of Mr. H. S. Nichols, well and personally known to many of our business men. This is a new enterprise, having been in successful operation two years, but recently established in Chicago, with an agency is now established. It must be a good thing for Chicago, creating a draw, as it must, buyers here from the Territories on account of the increased facilities of shipping freight.

DETECTIVE KENNEY.—The case of Detective Kenney, charged with having aided the escape of deserters, was yesterday afternoon continued before Commissioner Clayton. Mr. Willis Scudder was introduced as a witness. He testified that he was confined in the County jail with Coffee, McBride and Daily; that he heard Coffee remark that he should not have money to get out; he never knew positively of any bargain having been bribed, but had heard it rumored that such had been the case. Attorney Lavely stated that he saw nothing to justify the Court in continuing the case for other witnesses or holding the prisoner for trial, whereupon Kenney was honorably discharged.

DRAFT MEETINGS.—The following meetings are called in the several Wards, to take action in relation to the coming draft:

First Ward, in the Circuit Court Room, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Second Ward, at the Orient House, this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

Thirteenth Ward, at the house of Simon Eichenauer, on Lemoyne street, to-night at 7 o'clock.

Sixteenth Ward, in Uhlich's Block, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A full attendance is requested in each case.

In the Seventh Ward nightly meetings are held in the German Workingmen's Hall. They have already commenced work.

Ninth Ward, this evening at 7 o'clock, in the Washington Stading Park Hall.

EXAMINATION OF LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.—The examination of the students of Lake Forest Academy, yesterday, before the Trustees and friends of the institution, was a most satisfactory performance. The classes in the Greek and Latin languages, Physical Geography, Algebra, Geometry, and other branches, showed the most careful and accurate study on the part of the students, and received the highest credit upon the Principal, Mr. A. B. Johnson, and his assistant, Mr. T. S. Bond. The teachers room in the Academy with the studies, and give the most unwearied attention to their mental and moral training. The military drill and the new gymnasium are most valuable and important features in the management of the school, as the entertainment last evening given by the young gentlemen abundantly proved. Parents and guardians cannot find a more desirable school in which to place their children and wards.

THE ANTHRAX WELL.—The Chicago Boring-for-Oil Company is, after all, a great institution. They have been at work for about a year diving down into the bowels of the earth, and their labors have at last been rewarded to the extent, though not in the way at first promised. They have not succeeded in striking oil—in any paying quantity—but they have struck the next best thing thereto—water—of which they have found an abundance. It gushes out through the aperture from a depth of more than seven hundred feet at the rate of nearly half a million gallons per day, rising in a body of about a foot above the level of the flowing of it towards the prairie.

A party of gentlemen interested in the enterprise, and in noting progress, paid a visit to the well yesterday afternoon. The day was bitter cold, and the water gushing from the aperture became the wind cut only the more keenly. The party gave, but not prior to expose themselves too much to say too long.

The works are located near the intersection of Chicago and Halsted streets, outside of the city limits, and near the site of the stone quarries. The Company have purchased ten acres for oil in January last, besides a four-and-a-half-acre drift, which has gradually been increased to four hundred. A week ago last October, Saturday, at 1,000 feet the drill suddenly sank more than two feet, and the workmen would have gone much further had the tools not been pursuing the water instantly gushed forth. Since then it has flowed steadily, and still gives no indication of intermission or diminution. Its temperature is about 60 degrees; it is soft and almost tasteless, in the absence of any mineral properties. It is slightly tinged with iron, and has a little iron, and slightly tainted with sulphuretted hydrogen in excess.

The members of the Company feel sanguine that it will rise to a much greater height and, possibly, supply an inexhaustible test—a combination of circumstances which, in the absence of any work to restrict the pressure. In this the water rises to a height of about thirty feet from the ground which is above about ninety-five feet above the lake level, giving a total head of fifty-five feet. If it is necessary to pump, the pressure obtained from this could be attained by the use of proper machinery.

The clouds of the movement talk of abandoning the lake tunnel, and using the artesian well as a source of supply. With our present consumption, however, it would be a very poor one, and one which would be required for present use, or this side of twenty years, to enlarge to fifteen times its present capacity, or to the latter, and greater number need consider addition or increase, as the population of the city increases.

THE FREEDMEN'S FAIR.

Details of Yesterday's Proceedings—Lectures and Tableaux—List of Donations.

The Fair for the Freedmen still continues to absorb a large share of public attention and patronage. The various departments yesterday received a practical demonstration of sympathy. The receipts for entrance and ticket sales reached $475.

BATTLE-FIELD RELICS.

The Detroit folks yesterday received, as a donation of battle-field relics. Prominent among the number are the Confederate flag of Fort Brown's pike, an old-fashioned rifle, a John Brown pike, an old-fashioned rifle, a portion of the shell which killed Col. Miles, of Perryville, a Confederate sword, and a British officer's sash, worn at the battle of Waterloo.

STATISTICS.

Two finely executed statistics are also on exhibition at the Detroit table. They are cut from terra cotta, and are valued at $50 each. One is called the "Wounded Scout," and represents a dashing ranger mounted on a fiery charger. The statistic will doubtless be presented to Fort Union Refugee," and will be donated to President Lincoln by the colored citizens of Chicago.

THE OTTAWA TABLE.

The donation from Ottawa is undeniably large and tasteful to elicit especial encomium. The collection to be mostly placed under the head of fancy goods. It consists of a fine assortment of work baskets, in various styles.

THE BIRD'S NEST FARM.

This novel feature of the Fair excites much attention from visitors. The history may be briefly stated: "The Bird's Nest" is the title given to the infant department of the Congregational Sabbath School at Kalamazoo, Mich. A few months ago a soldier of the 1st Michigan cavalry gave to the Sabbath School fund. A bank was then started, and shares of stock issued at ten cents each. In the vanilla of the box ordered by the General committee the Director.

THE THEATRE ANTHRAX DONATION.

Upon one of the tables is exhibited a variety of fancy articles, valued at $1,000, kindly donated. This contribution was made by the inmates of the Michigan penitentiary at Jackson. We are assured that the donors fully comprehended the benevolent aim of the Fair, and desired to add their mite to the fund in aid of the freedmen.

THE POST OFFICE.

Under the direction of Misses Frank Knights and Lizzie Thomas, the Post Office was, yesterday, the recipient of a large amount of epistolary matter.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Rev. J. S. C. Abbott last evening gave at Metropolitan Hall an entertaining lecture on "The Landing of the Pilgrims." Want of space compels us to defer the subject with the simple comment that the effort was unusually worthy of the lecturer. Mr. P. W. Taylor, of Wheaton, officiated with fine taste on the piano on "Sheridan's Ride." The exercises closed with two Tableaux, representing the departure and the landing of the Pilgrims.

THE AFGHAN.

The afghan on exhibition was intended for presentation to Col. B. F. Swan, Post Commandant. That gallant officer has, however, declined to receive the gift. It will, therefore, be presented to Mrs. General Sheridan on Saturday evening, on which occasion it is confidently expected she will be in attendance.

DONATIONS.

Mr. O. Harwood, of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, has tendered to the Fair a choice city lot, located in Lake Forest—By Miss M. Reed, $113.25; J. W. Wm. Peck, $50; Mrs. Gen. Logan, $5; Miss Elgin, $5.00; F. Friend, $2.50; ditto, 50c.

Miss Kitty Hall, a bouquets of mosses and flowers on card, $2.00; 2 bouquets, $1.50; sprig immortelles, $1.50. Miss Hall's contributions were highly appreciated.

Mrs. Gen. Logan, a basket of fancy articles, $5.00.

Mrs. A. B. Smith, 194 State street, opera hat, $60; 1 do, $18; 1 do, $15; Mrs. W. Godfrey, baby's bonnet, $8; Miss Dix, 4 octagonal dolls, $3; Shonen, 3 mice' hats, $30; Mrs. B. Fiske, 4 doz knit caps, $12; misses' hat, $6; W. S. Steele, bouquet of fancy and fancy goods, $50; Grover & Baker, sewing machine, $85; Howes Bros, 429 Lake street, 2 "A" fonts of pattern letters, $30; N. Gerding, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Sherman, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Fuller, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Grant, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Thomas, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Logan, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Hooker, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Howard, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Schofield, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Blair, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Rawlins, 1 do, $20; Mrs. Gen. Dodge